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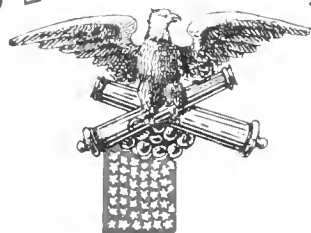
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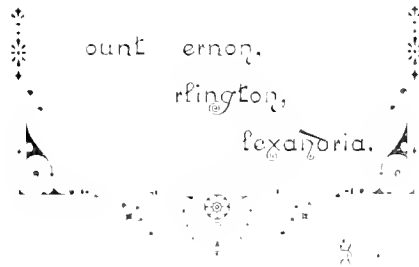
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The Capitol

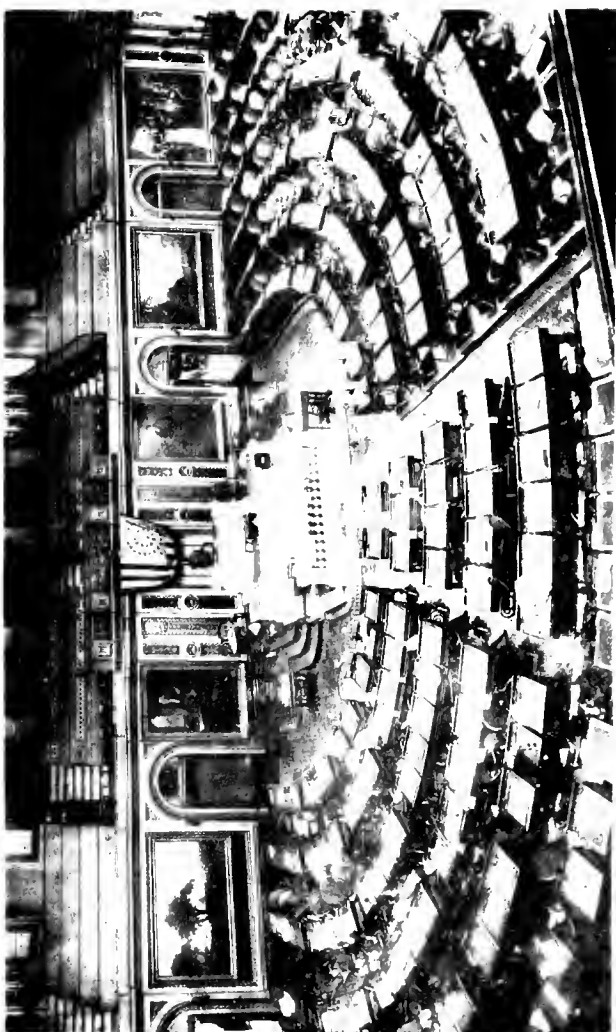
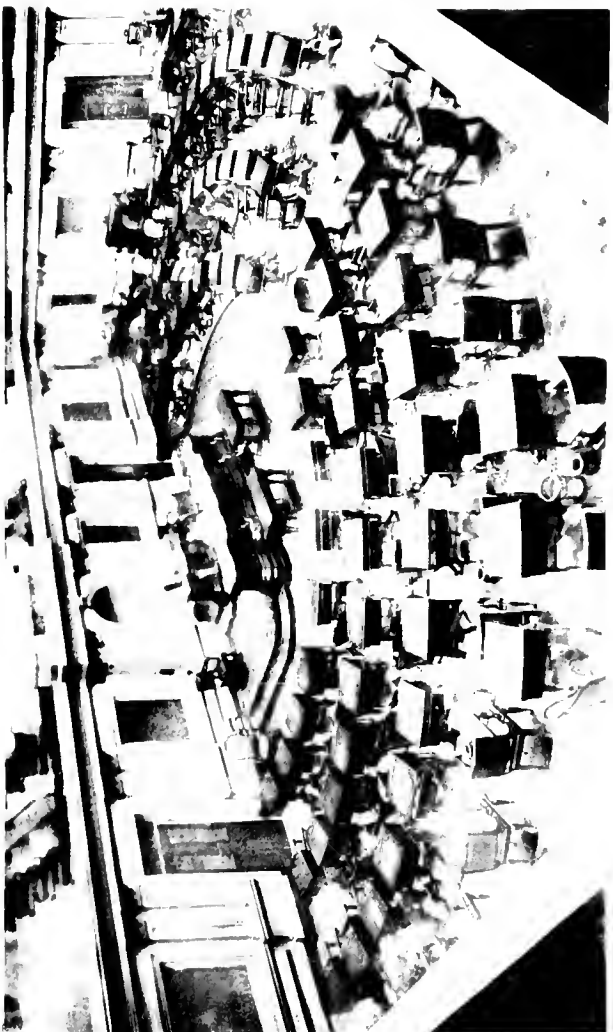


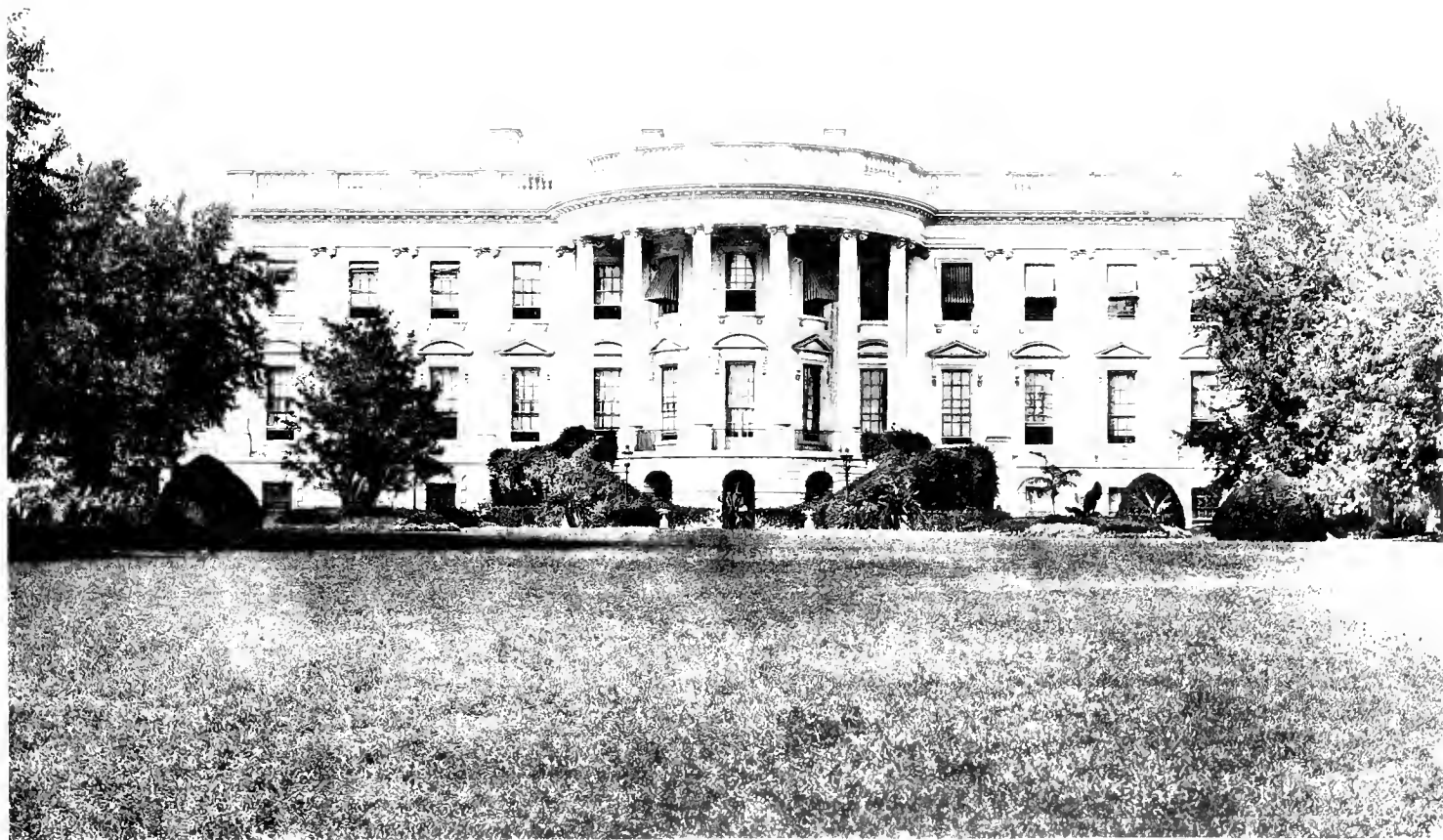
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is known as the "Old House" because its original building, composed of Virginia sandstone, was destroyed by a fire on August 24, 1800. It was replaced by General Washington on the 17th of September, 1794. The designs for the new building by William Thornton, an architect (since dead) of New York, the Capitol is one of the works of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, a famous English architect of the day. He was also helped in rebuilding the Capitol when the British had burnt down the old one, and the new building was completed on July 1817, when the residence of the President was replaced by a Charles Bulfinch of Bostonese intention. The latter borrowed Latrobe's plan in its particulars, and finished the building in 1827. The walls, which are of white marble, were added in 1851, and were designed by Thomas U. Walter, of Philadelphia, who prepared a series of drawings for the design. In 1857, the Capitol of the United States of America was completed.

The Capitol is 751 feet long and 322 feet wide, covering nearly 100 acres of ground. The total height on the base line of the eastern front of the building to the crest of the statue of Freedom which surmounts the dome is 375 feet. The diameter of the dome is 135½ feet. The ground floor of the north wing is occupied by the Senate, and contains the famous bronze door designed by Randolph Rogers. The south wing contains the Hall of Representatives. On this floor are a Senate Gallery, the National Statuary Hall, the Library of Congress, and the Supreme Court Room. The Rotunda is in the centre of the original Capitol, and is 180 feet high.

Heretofore the high pedestal of statue of George Washington occupies a position on the eastern grounds of the building, facing the grand portico. The grounds around the Capitol have been tastefully laid out. The total amount appropriated by Congress since 1857 for the construction of the Capitol is \$17,020,000.







The Green Room



In the morning the President holds a levee in the Green Room. When the President receives his guests in this room, they are escorted to the White House by Marshal of the District of Columbia. After their presentation the guests enter the state apartments. The Green Room contains also the life-size portrait of Mrs. James A. Hayes by Huntington. The canvas is over seven feet high and is a reproduction of the picture in the School of Design, and is over ten feet in height. The picture of Mrs. Hayes was presented to the nation by the National Temperance Union in 1881. In this room are also portraits of Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Taylor.

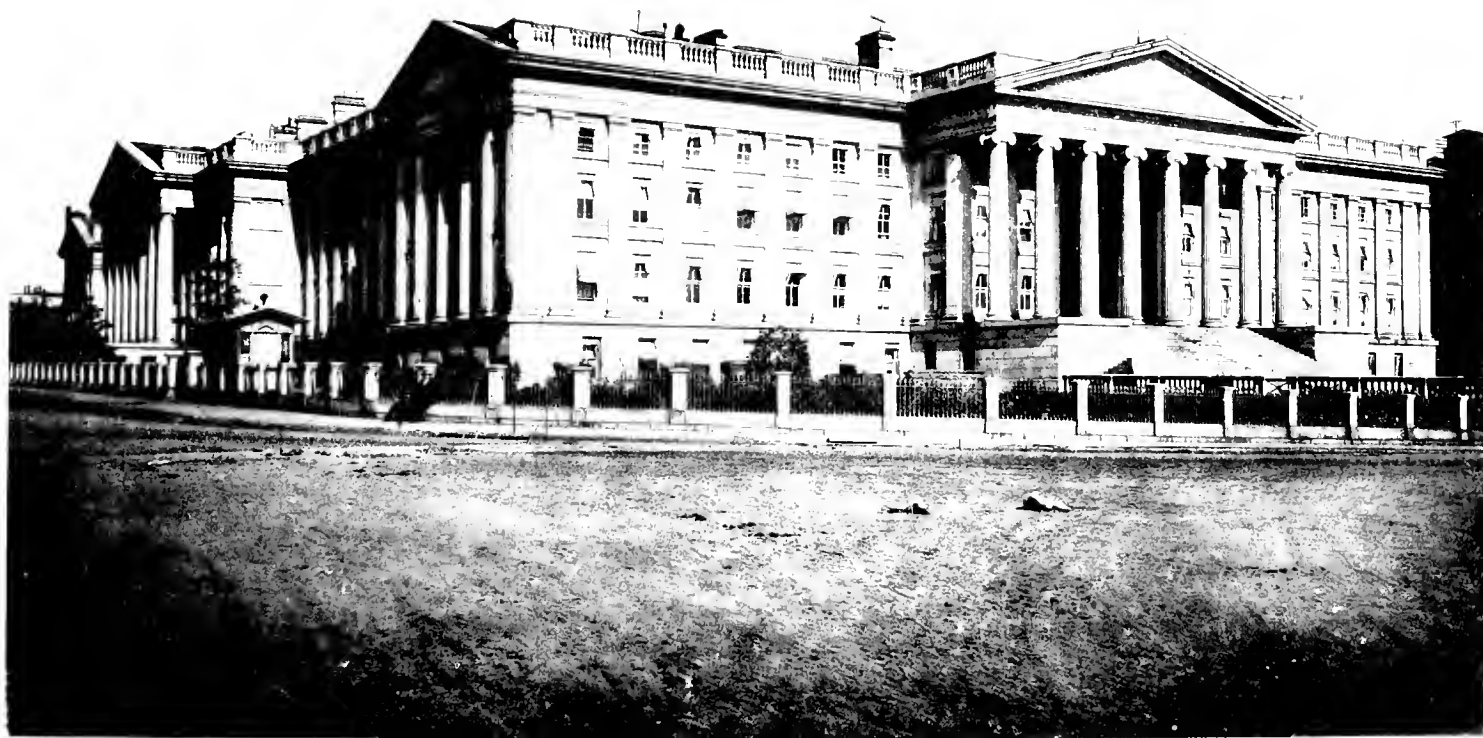
The Blue Room



This room is used for a formal reception and levee. In this room the President receives on ceremonial or social occasions. The walls are tastefully ornamented in blue and gold, and the upholstery in silk with gold trimmings is superb. This room opens into the Red Room, which is the President's family dining-room, and in turn gives access to the State Dining-room.



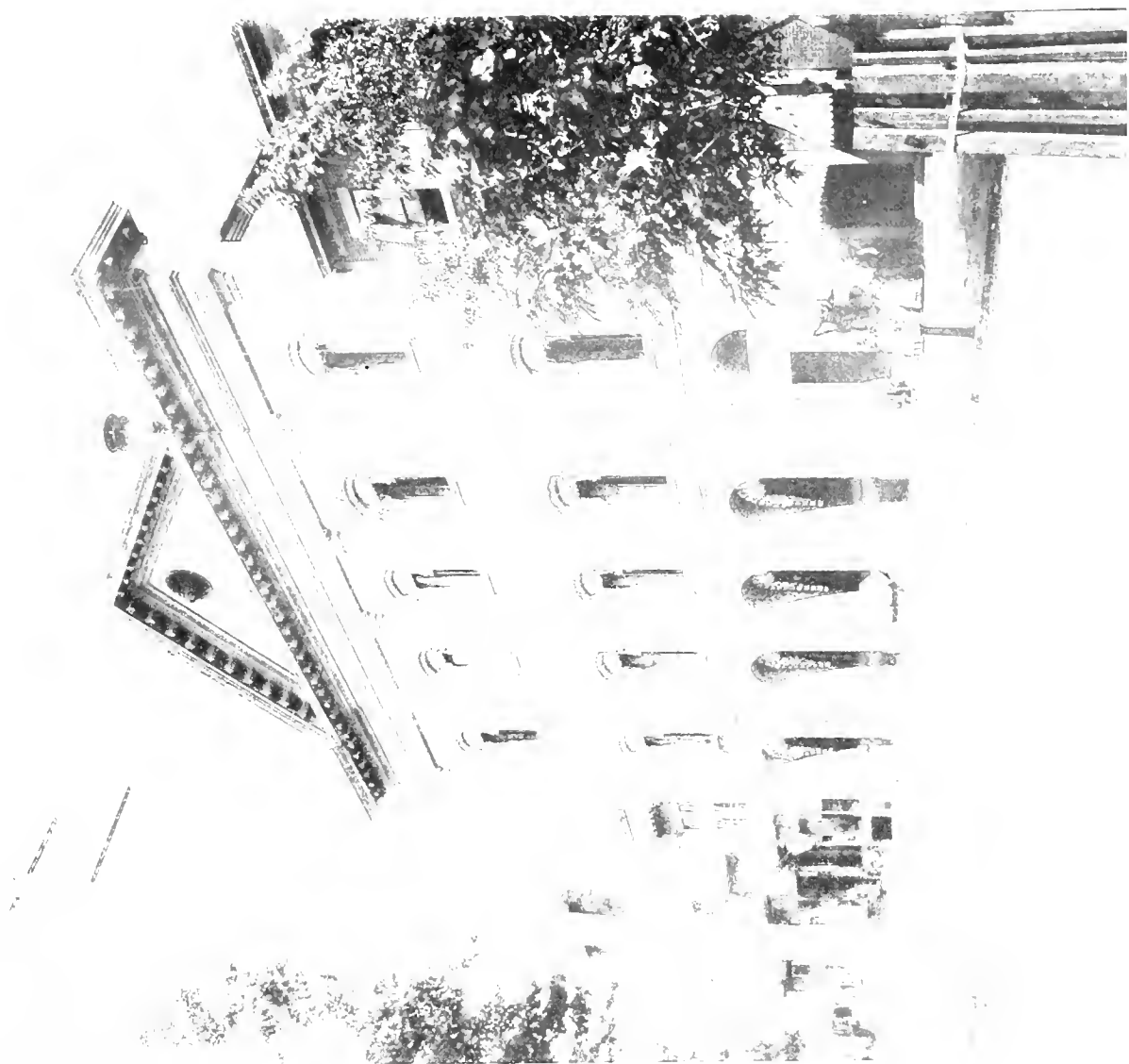


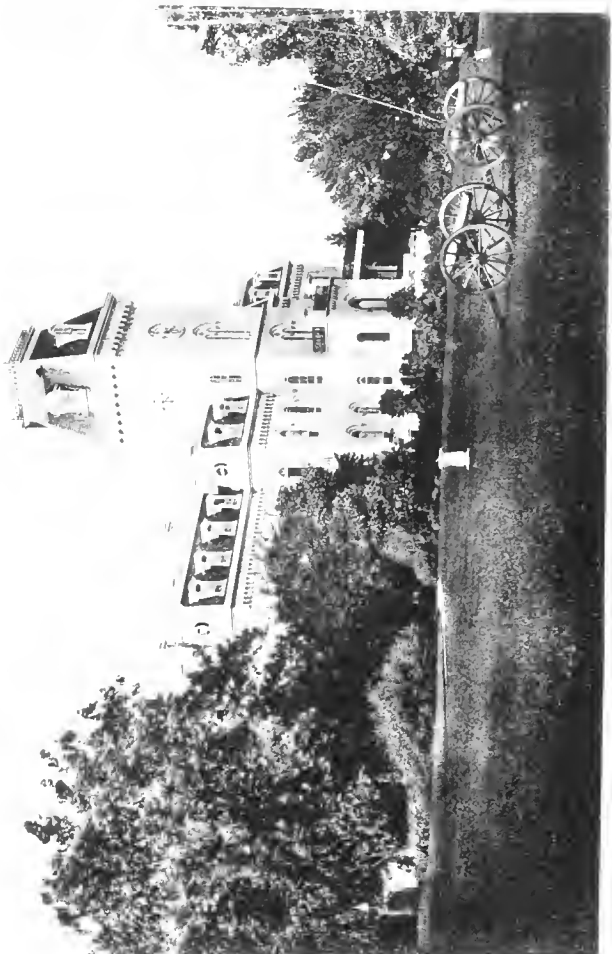


The Army Medical Museum



Ford's Theatre was the scene of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on Friday, April 14, 1865, the day after the celebration of the close of the Civil War. Opposite the museum is the Peterson house whither the Emancipator was carried and where he died on the following day. A marble tablet on the house bears the record of Lincoln's death. Ford's Theatre, as the building was called at the time of the assassination, was purchased by the government in 1866. It was entirely reconstructed, and is now used for the Army Medical Museum, and Pension Division of the Surgeon General's Department.





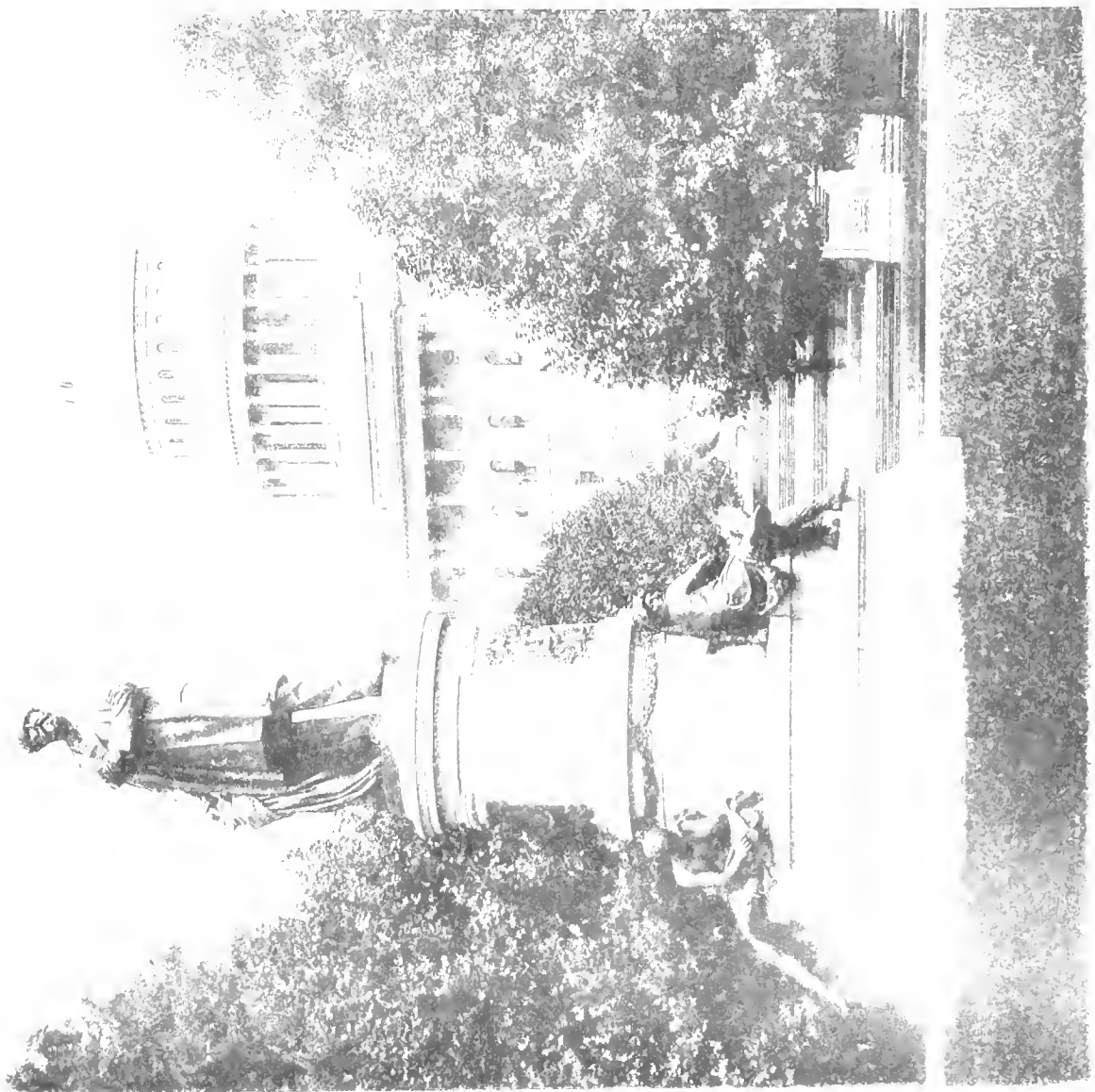
The Garfield Statue.

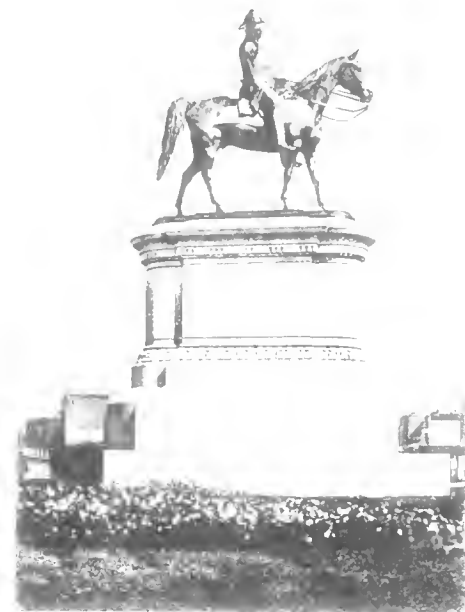


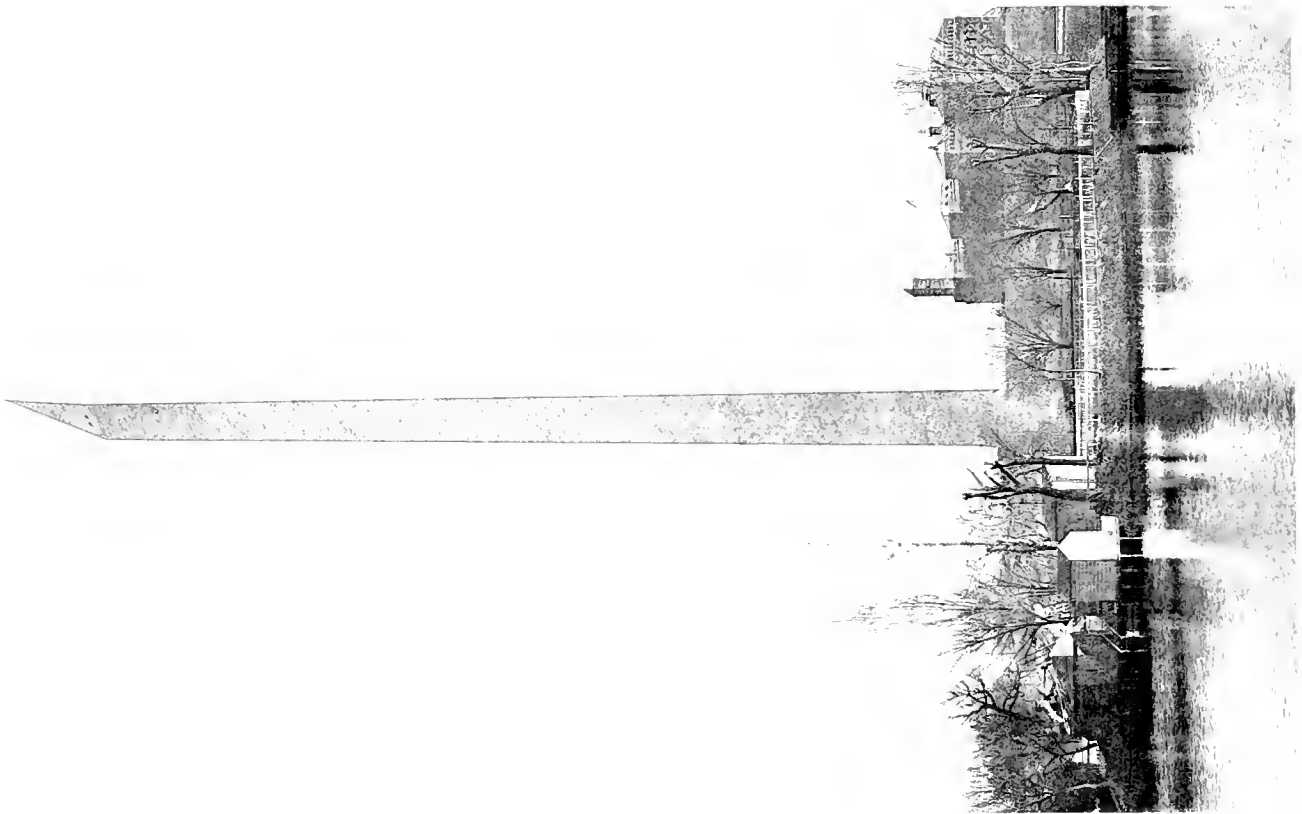
Butler Monument stands at the Maryland Avenue entrance to Capitol Park. It was dedicated to President Garfield's comrades of the Army of the Cumberland in 1887. The statue is of bronze and cost \$33,500. The pedestal with the recumbent figures representing the Soldier, the Warrior, and the Statesman, was erected by Congress at a cost of \$31,500. The total height of the statue is 18 1/2 ft.

The Garfield Memorial Church is on Vermont Avenue, between N and O Streets. In a small chapel which formerly stood on this site President Garfield worshiped for many years, and his now draped in black and bearing a silver tablet, has been placed in the present edifice.

In the waiting-room of the Washington station of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, where President Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881, is a marble memorial tablet, erected by the railroad company directly over the spot where he fell.







Arlington

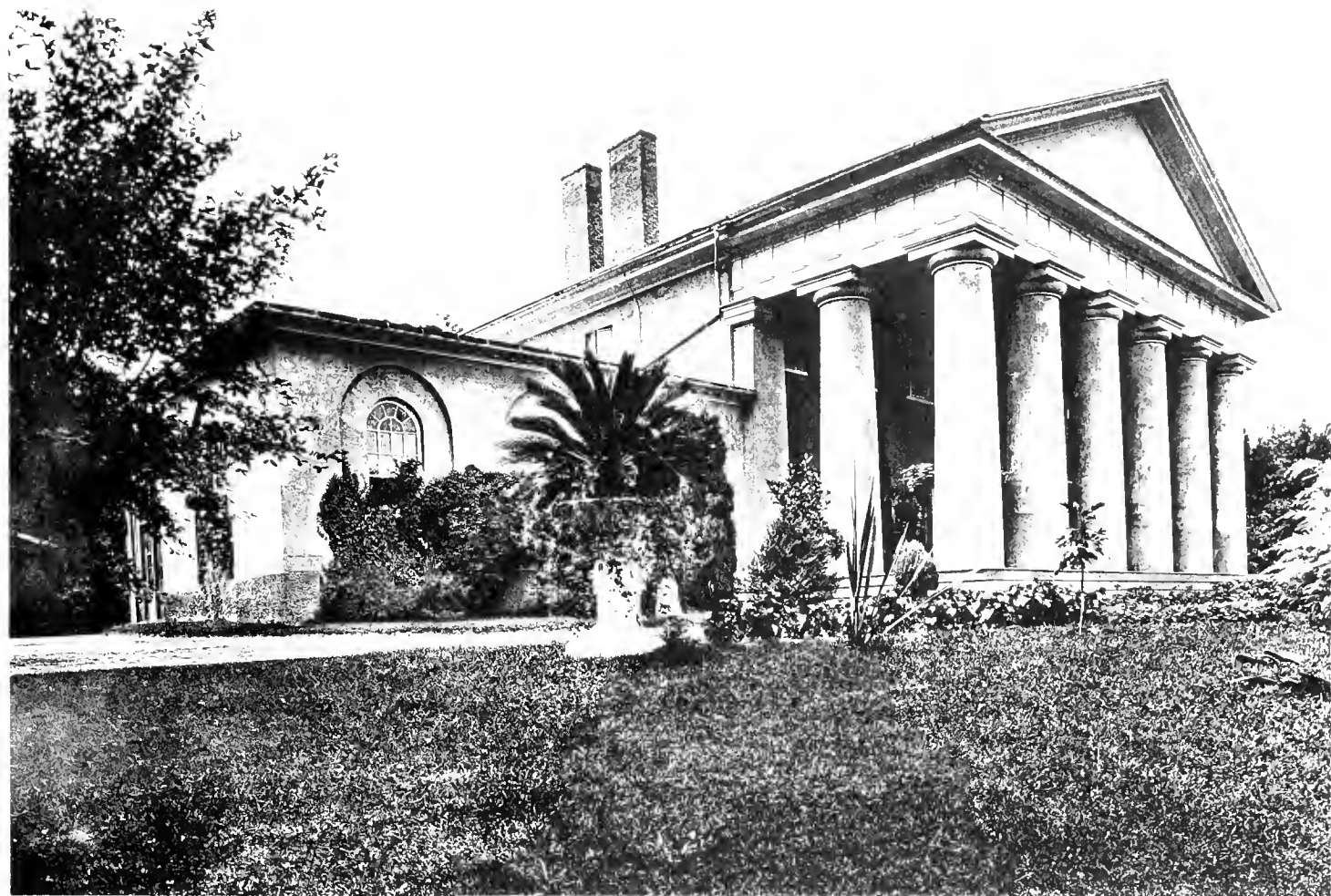


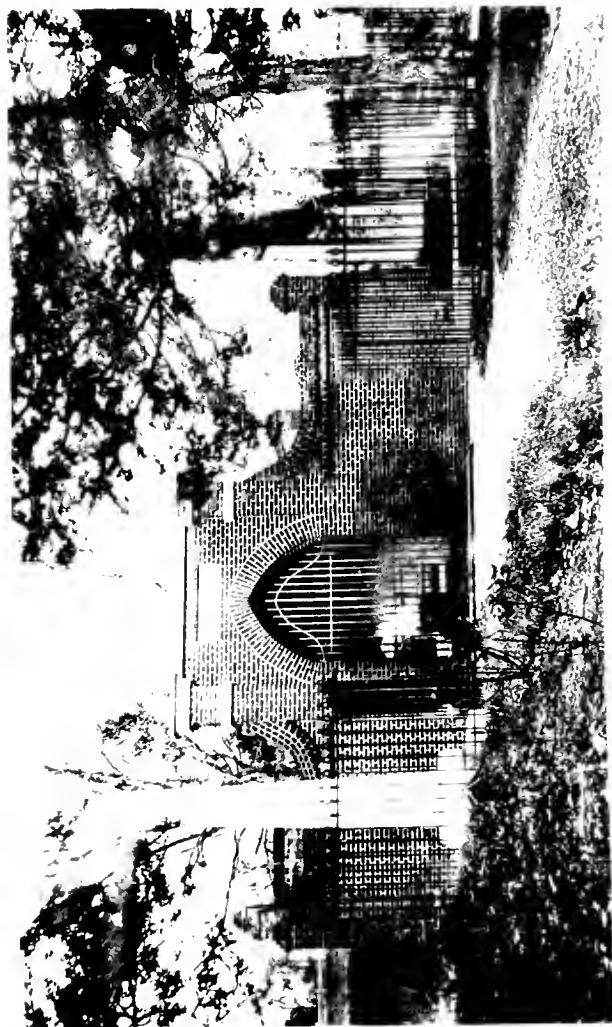
CONTAINS the largest and most important collection of national grounds established throughout the country by the United States government. It contains the graves of over 16,000 soldiers, the most interesting monument of the cemetery being the granite tomb erected over the remains of 2,214 unknown soldiers gathered from the battle fields of Bull Run, Antietam and the Rappahannock. The estate comprises 136 acres and was first acquired by the U. S. and granted to a Mrs. Howson by Sir William Berkeley, 2d. Baron of Arundel in 1650 and sold to George Washington in 1791. The present Arlington was purchased by John Taylors, the grandchild of George Washington. Taylors died in 1857 and remained in the possession of his descendants until the beginning of the Rebellion, when it was confiscated by the U. S. government. Since then it has been valued at \$1,000,000. George Washington's son, the eldest son of the first President, is buried here.

General Lee's Home

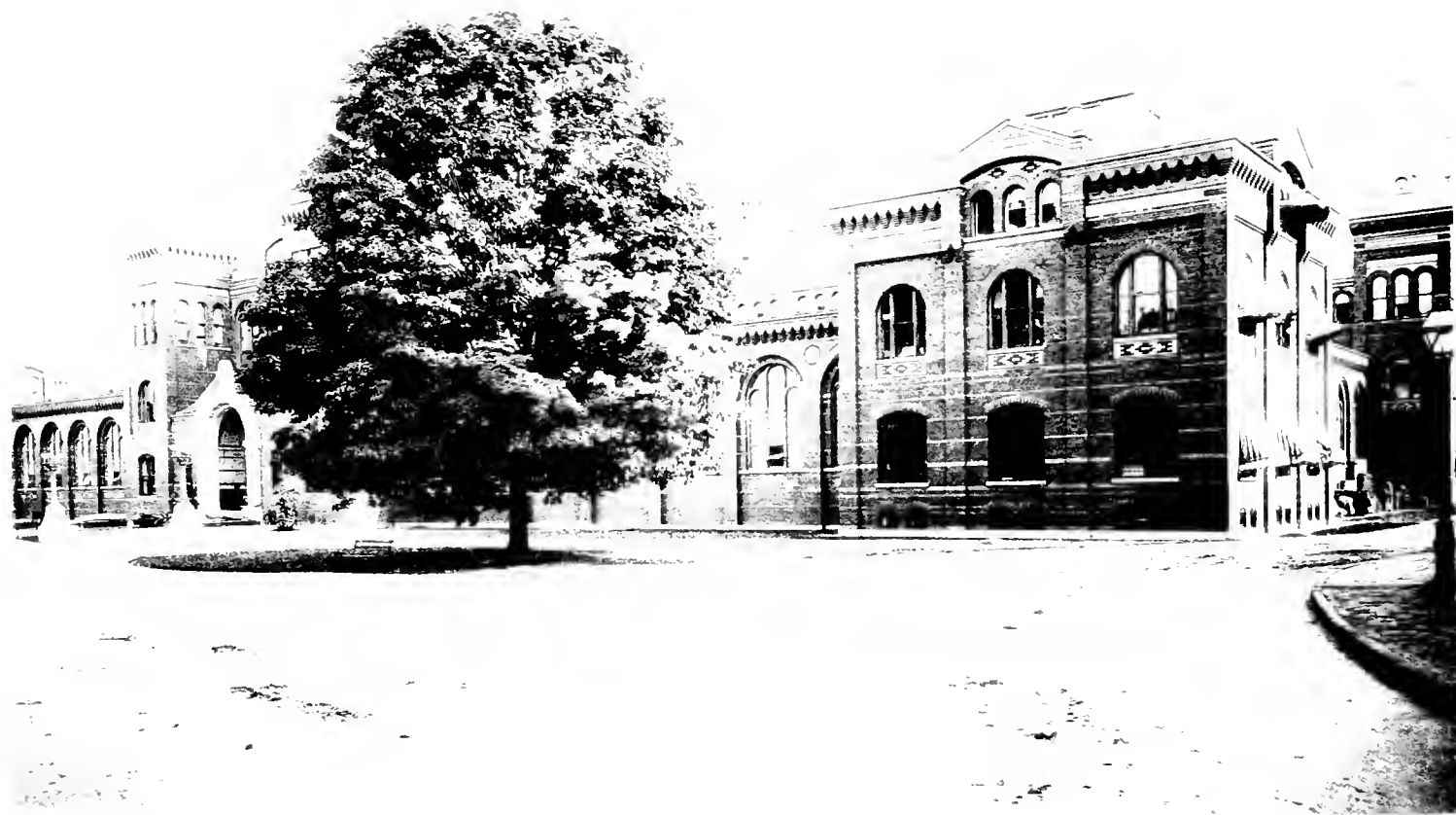


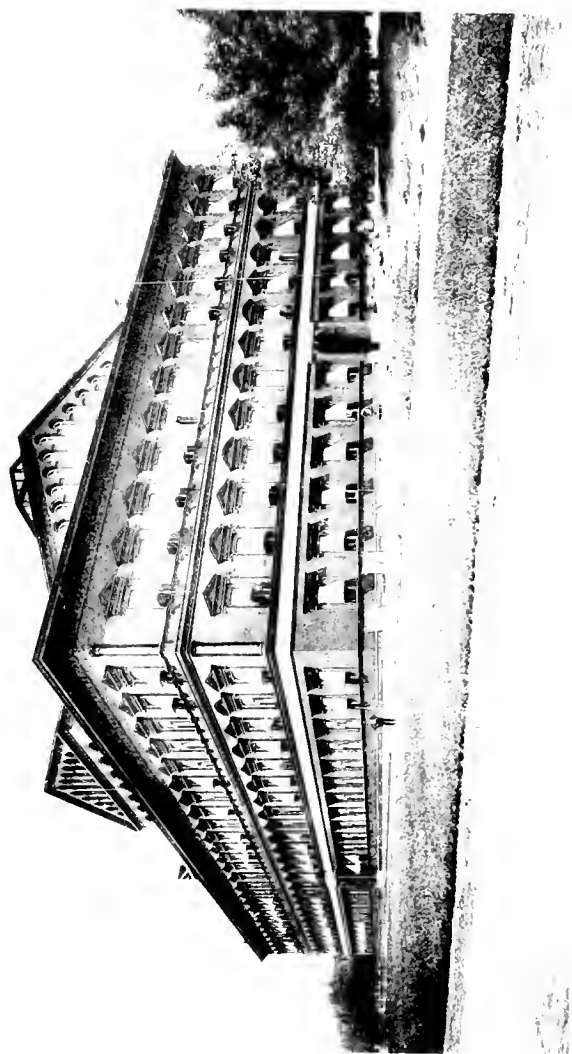
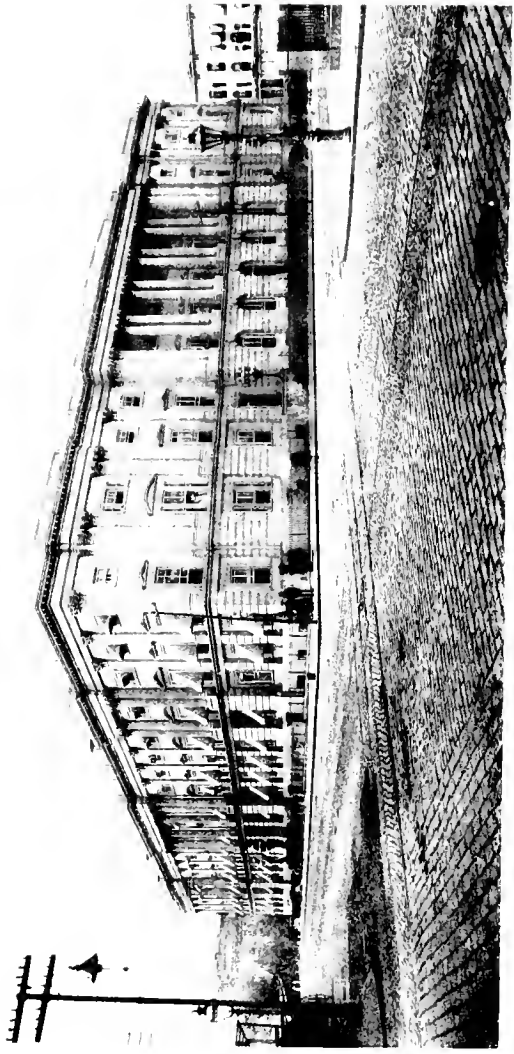
THE Arlington consists of a large centre building with two wings. It is constructed of brick covered with stucco and has a frontage of 140 feet. The lofty portico of the mansion is supported by eight majestic columns. The view of the surrounding country which this place offers, is one of the finest in the world, comprising as it does the sweep of the river and the imposing buildings of the national capital. The house at Arlington gains additional historical interest from the fact that George Washington also has inhabited it.













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